

- IT **skin color** after suntanning)
Fats and Glyceridic oils
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(borage seed, oral compns. contg. carotenoids and tocopherols for
preservation of **skin color** after suntanning)
- IT Lecithins
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(soya, oral compns. contg. carotenoids and tocopherols for preservation
of **skin color** after suntanning)
- IT Fats and Glyceridic oils
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(vegetable, oral compns. contg. carotenoids and tocopherols for
preservation of **skin color** after suntanning)
- IT 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 59-02-9, α -Tocopherol
91-86-1, η -Tocopherol 148-03-8, β -Tocopherol 432-70-2,
 α -Carotene 472-92-4, δ -Carotene 472-93-5, γ -Carotene
490-23-3, ϵ -Tocopherol 493-35-6, ζ -Tocopherol 1406-18-4,
Vitamin e 1721-51-3, ζ 1-Tocopherol 7235-40-7, β -Carotene
7616-22-0, γ -Tocopherol 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies
17407-37-3, α -Tocopherol succinate
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(oral compns. contg. carotenoids and tocopherols for preservation of
skin color after suntanning)

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Full Text

AN 122:16865 CA

TI Skin-lightening preparations

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 06256156	A	19940913	JP 1993-67376	19930304
JP 3091045	B2	20000925		

IN Ogawa, Katsuki

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

AB Skin-lightening preps., which prevent UV-induced inflammation and melanin
formation, contain glabridin and amino acids. Polyoxyethylene sorbitan
monolaurate 1, EtOH 4, 1,3-butylene glycol 4, p-hydroxybenzoic acid ester
0.12, perfume 0.1, glabridin 0.10, casein hydrolyzate 0.5, and H₂O to 100
wt.% were mixed to give a skin-lightening soln., which inhibited
development of UV-induced erythema in guinea pigs.

IT Seaweed

Soybean

(ext.; skin-lightening preps. contg. glabridin and amino acids)

IT Cosmetics

(skin-lightening, skin-lightening preps. contg.
glabridin and amino acids)

L6 ANSWER 49 OF 57 CA COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

Full Text

AN 95:60343 CA

TI Feeding value of alfalfa leaf protein concentrate for yellow-skin-broiler
production

AU Blum, J. C.

SO Eur. Gefluegelkonf., [Vortr.], 6th (1980), Volume 3, 407-14 Publisher:
World's Poult. Sci. Assoc., Celle, Fed. Rep. Ger.

CODEN: 45UTAB

AB Alfalfa leaf protein conc. (48% protein) was used in broiler feeds at
different levels (0, 2.5, 5, 10 to 15%). Its influence on growth, blood
xanthophyll content and on the **skin pigmentation** was compared to that
of a corn gluten (7.5 or 15%) and soybean meal feed (with or without
apocarotene ester and canthaxanthin [514-78-3] supplements). A low level
of alfalfa leaf protein conc. (2.5 or 5%) provided good growth results.
The live wt. gain and feed conversion ratio from age 27 to 49 days were
similar to those of controls. High alfalfa leaf protein conc. levels (10
and 15%) were detrimental. Blood xanthophyll content increased with food
intake. It was the highest with apocarotene ester followed by gluten
xanthophylls, then by the alfalfa xanthophylls. The carcass pigmentation